

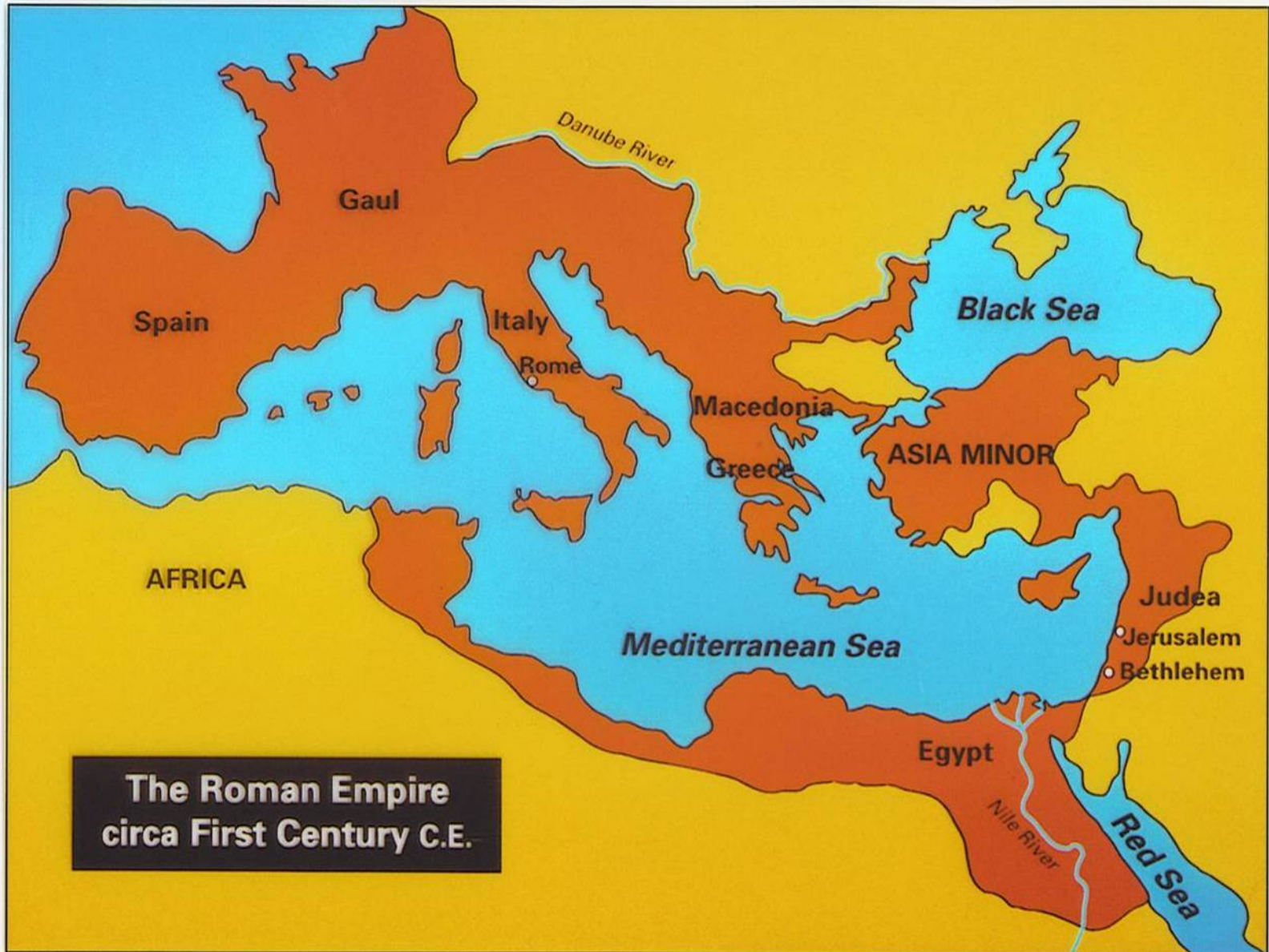
Unit 2: Rome and China

Classical Empires

Roman Empire, 31 BCE to 476 CE



The Roman Republic



Governing Rome

- Overthrew harsh tyrant
- Form a **Republic**: citizens vote for leaders
- **Patricians**: Wealthy landowners (**most power**)
- **Plebeians**: Common Farmer (**Majority**)
- **Senate** = 300 representatives
- **Consuls**: like Kings, commanded the army and directed government

From Republic to Empire

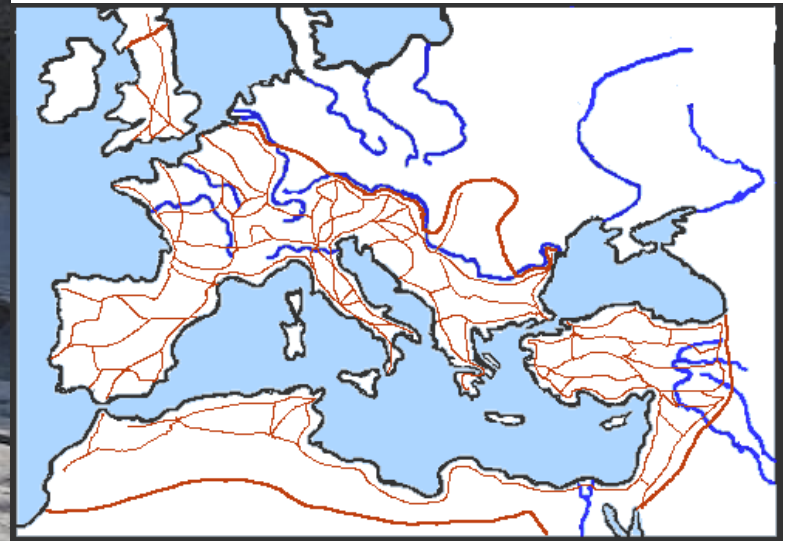
- Excellent military
- Controlled key trade routes = money!
- Led to corruption

Roman Roads

- Over 50,000 miles of roads
- Rome was the hub of commerce, trade, politics, culture and military might in the Mediterranean, and the grand achievement of her road network all led directly to the city and back out to her many territories.



Roman Roads



Roman Empire

C. 200 BCE – C. 200 CE

Began as small city-state; eventually grow to epic size

Tribune – new office who represented the Plebeians

Took great pride in their political system!



Roman Bath



How did **Rome** grow from a **single city** to the center of a **huge empire**?

Foundation for Rome's empire-building enterprise:

Values of the Roman republic:

Virtues: *Duty, Courage, Discipline & Loyalty*

Rule of **law**, the **rights** of citizens, upright **moral behavior**, & **keeping one's word**, along with a political system that offered some protection to the lower a classes

Victory in the Punic Wars with Carthage (264–146 B.C.E.) extended Roman control over the western Mediterranean and made Rome a naval power.

Each addition of territory created new vulnerabilities that drove further conquests.

ROME'S ARMY = KEY TO SUCCESS





Map 4.4 The Roman Empire
Chapter 4, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition
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Julius Caesar

- Strong leader, genius at military strategy
- Conqueror
- Popular with people of Rome
- 44 BC Named dictator for life
 - Decreased power of senate
 - “Veni, vidi, vici”
- His friends conspired to assassinate him
- “et tu Brute” March 15, 44 BC (Ides of March)



What was Roman Life like Around The Time of Caesar?

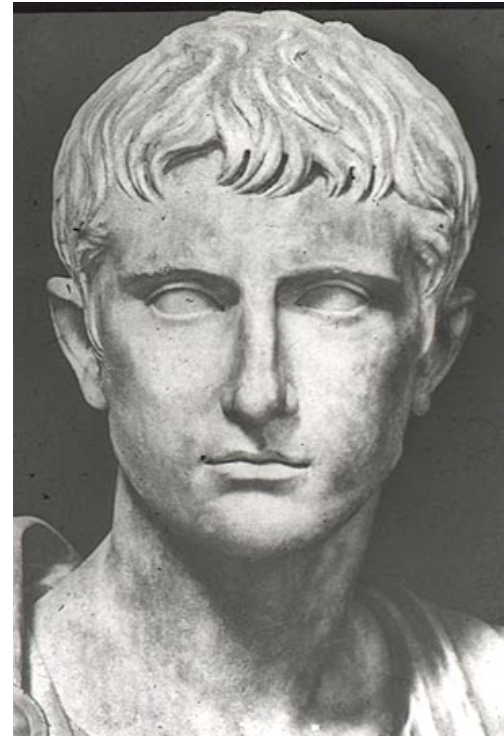
- Punic Wars had happened
 - Rome vs. Carthage Rome won
 - Extended the empire
- Caesar had conquered Gaul (Present-day France)
- Population: Around 1 million!



Death of Caesar 44 BCE

Republic to Empire

- **Octavian** restores order after and death of Caesar
- Absolute power – **First emperor**
- **Took name “Augustus”** (31 BC- 41 AD)
 - Ended 500 Republic
 - Began age of The Roman Empire
- Restores order and stabilized government
- **Begins 200 year span of Roman Peace (Pax Romana)**



The Empire Under Augustus

Engineering feats:

- Concrete for large buildings
- A network of nearly 50,000 miles of roads and bridges
- New cities
- aqueducts
- Rome was a center of commerce, communication, trade, politics, culture, and military power
- Expansion changed its basic character
 - Professional armies loyal to its generals
 - Large force of slaves performed much of its labor



THE RULE OF ROMAN LAW

- Government officials were not above the law and could not act outside the law
- THE TWELVE TABLES
 - Issued by the Republic and placed in public meeting places
 - Protected the plebeians
 - Covered civil, criminal, and religious law
 - Provided a foundation for later law codes
 - All citizens were “equal under the law”
- Contributed concept of a contract and established rules for property ownership
- Established legal processes (court trials, appeals, innocent until proven guilty)

Life during the Pax Romana Cont.

- **Public entertainment to keep the poor occupied**
 - Gladiator games in stadiums like the coliseum and Circus Maximus
 - Bread and circuses
- **Women**
 - Passed from the authority of their fathers to that of their husbands
 - Could not hold office
 - More equality than in Greek society
 - Could own property and make wills

Colosseum



Roman Achievements

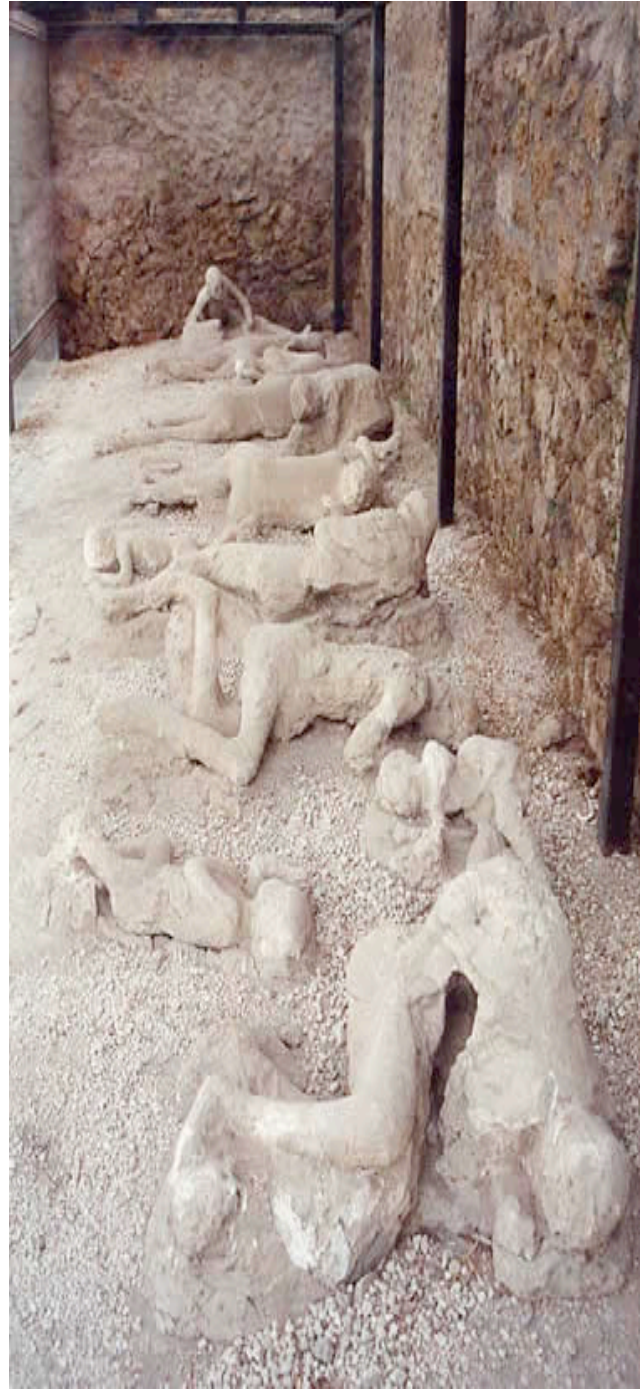
- Greco-Roman civilization
 - Admire the Greeks
- Arches/keystones
- Aqueducts
- EXCELLENT ENGINEERS



Mt. Vesuvius

- Located in Italy – **79AD**
- One of the most infamous volcanic eruptions in history
- **Pompeii and Herculaneum**
- Body Casts





RELIGION AND ROME

Early Republic = polytheistic and would persecute anyone with other beliefs

**However: (spoilers ahead)
Rome, Christianity was born as a small sect of a small province in a remote corner of the empire.**

- Spread slowly for several centuries,
- mostly among poor & lower classes,
- suffering from intermittent persecution.
- 4th century C.E., it obtained state support from the emperors & thereafter spread quite rapidly, becoming dominant religious tradition throughout Europe in the centuries after fall of Rome.

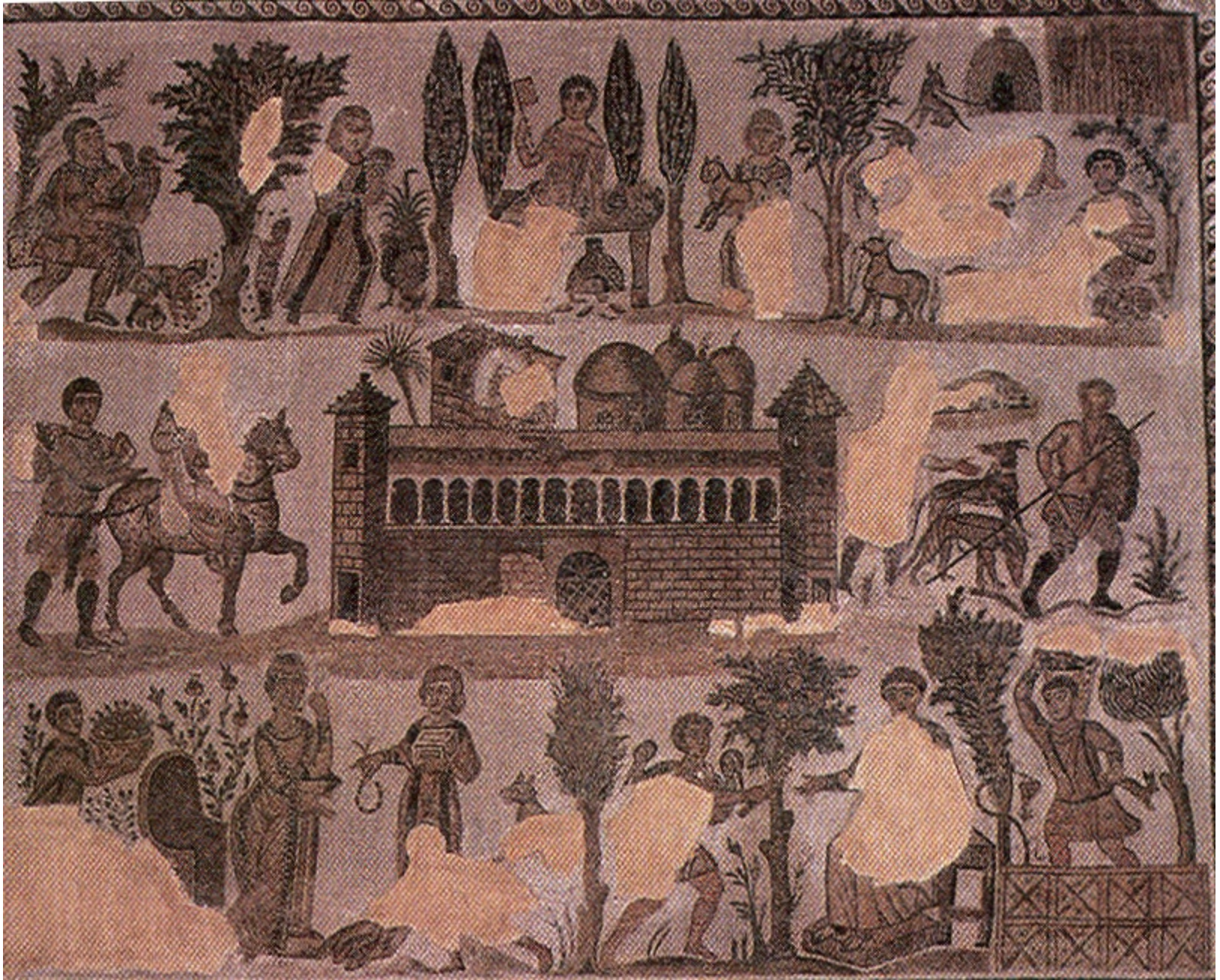
- But more on that later 😊



Senate



Latifundia (Plantations)



Roman Villa

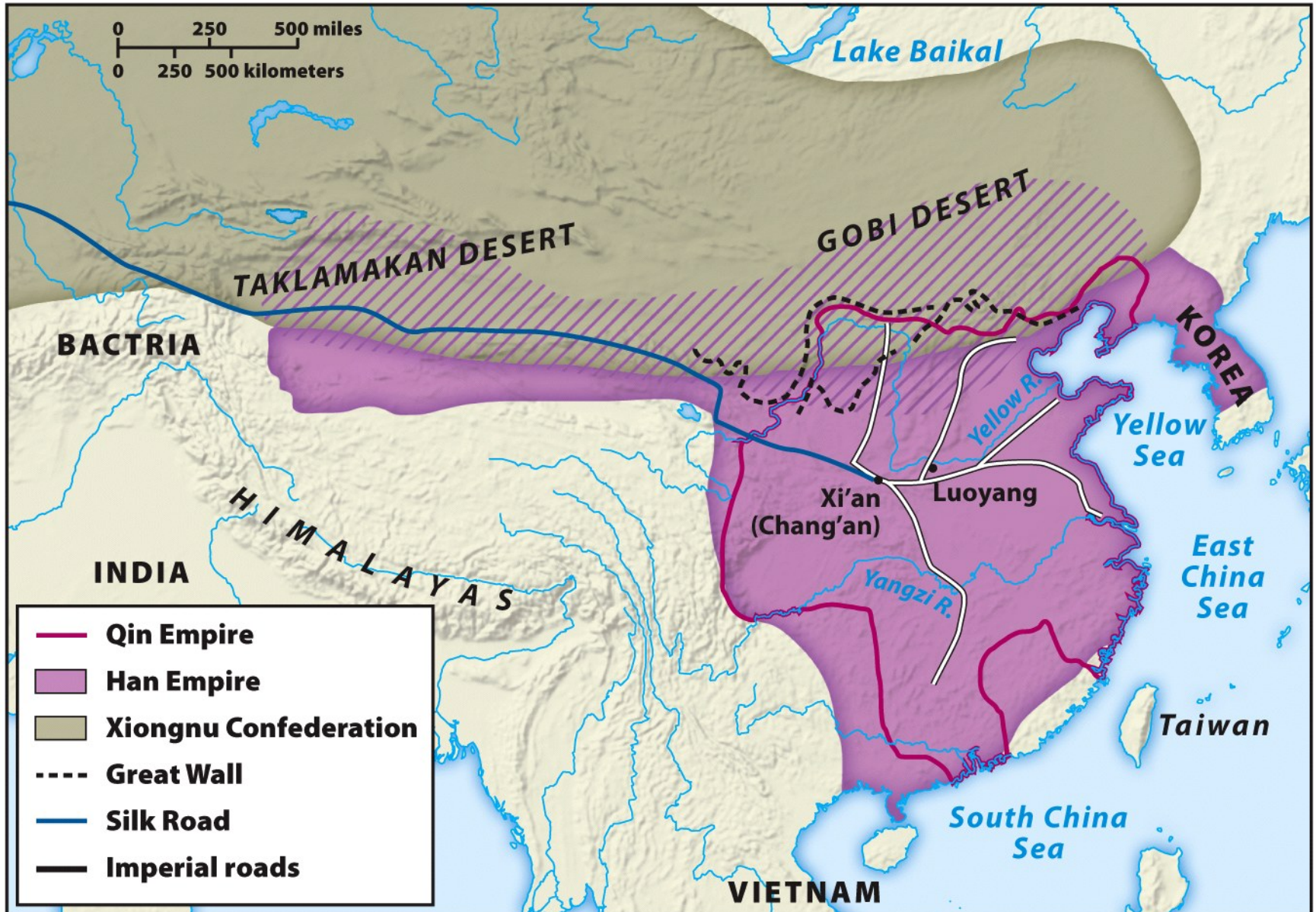


Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheater)



Empires of China

Qin (221-206 BCE) and Han Dynasty (206 BCE to 222 CE) China



Religion and Philosophy in China

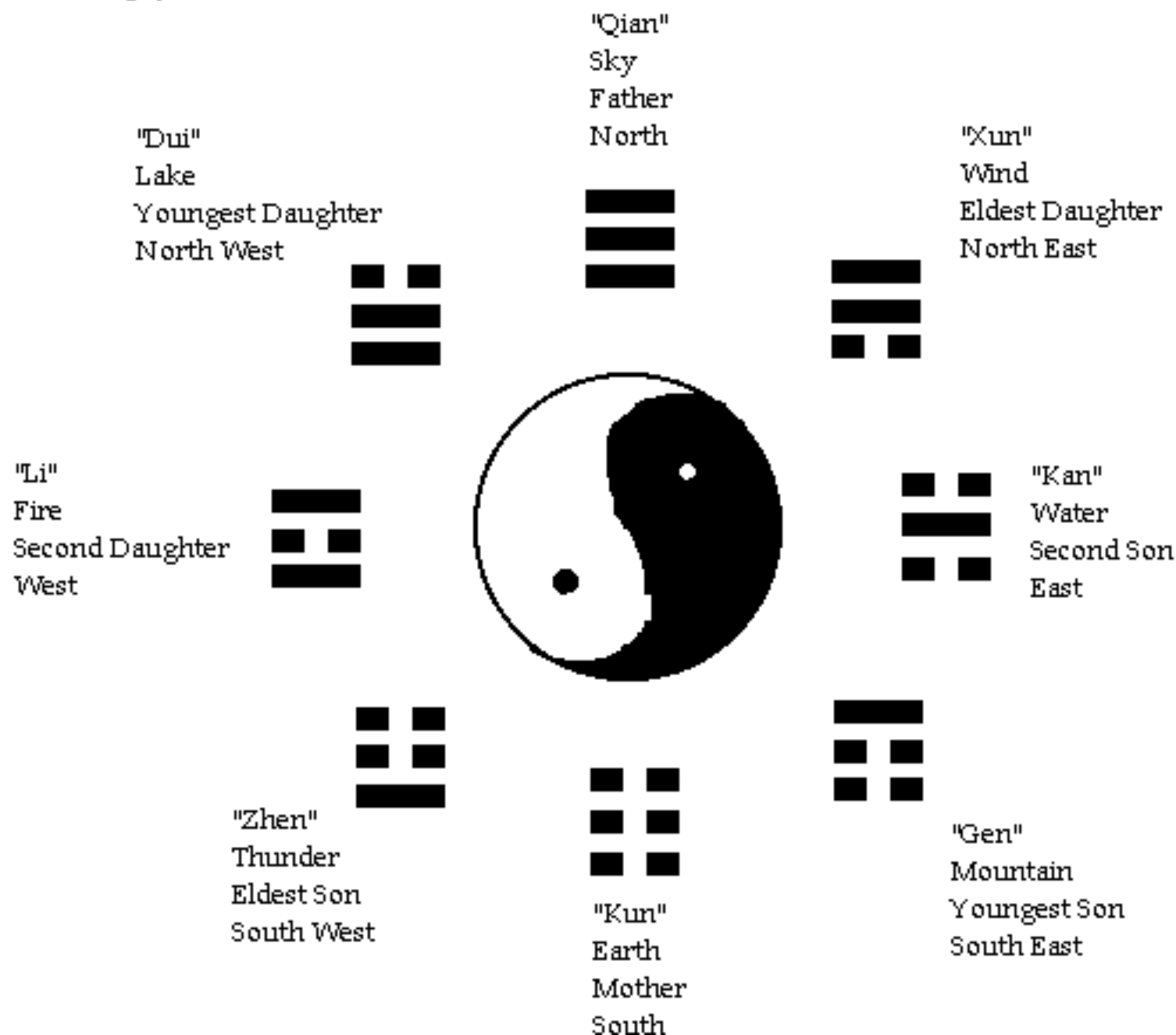
- Confucius
 - Scholar
 - Social order and good government
 - Respect for elders



Daoism

- Sought to live in harmony with nature
 - *The Way of Virtue*
- Best government was the one that governed the least (government is unnatural, and therefore, caused many problems).
- Proper form of human activity – act in harmony with the universe and let nature take its course
 - Yin & Yang – harmony needs 2 elements to be in balance

☯ Yin symbol
☰ Yang symbol



Legalism

- Hanfeizi – way to achieve order is to pass harsh punishments
- “The nature of man is evil. His goodness is acquired”
- Provide rich rewards to those who obey
- Punish those who don't

Qin Dynasty

- Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty
 - Shi Huangdi- “First Emperor”
 - 13 years old
 - United China
- Promoted unity by
 - Standardizing coins
 - Uniform writing system
 - Extend roads and canals
- Harsh rule
 - Banished books on Confucius
 - Ruled by Legalism

秦 始 皇 帝



Shi Huangdi

- Plots to have him killed
 - Family members
 - Became paranoid
- Died suddenly at age 39
- Terracotta soldiers (next slide)
 - 8,000 life-size figures of warriors and horses
 - Built to defend Shi Huangdi in the afterlife







Shi Huangdi

- Great Wall of China (over 6000 miles long)
 - Symbolized unification of Chinese people to want to protect their civilization
 - Keep invaders out, keep Chinese people in
 - Work on the wall or die
 - Many died anyway while working
 - Buried in the wall
- Shi Huangdi's death
 - Taken over by the Han Dynasty

Achievements of the Qin Dynasty

- Expanded size of empire
- Gave peasants the right to own land
- Standardized coins
- Terra Cotta Warriors



The Han Dynasty (206 B.C.E – 220)

– Restore order and justice

- Lowered taxes
- Eased harsh Legalist policies
- Appointed Confucius scholars as advisors
- Made Confucianism official belief system of the state
- Government officials should win position by merit instead of family background

China: the Han Dynasty

Political Development



❏ Han Wudi

- Powerful ruler
- Nobles had to divide land between sons to break up large estates (checked the lords power)
- Centralized power in government

❏ Han rulers expanded the frontiers and increased trade (increased contact with other peoples)

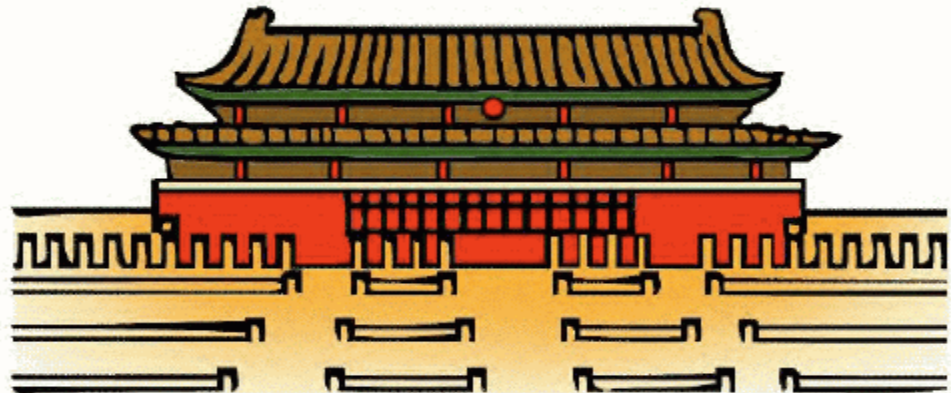
❏ Nomadic people to the north a threat; easily get around the early fortifications of the Great Wall

❏ Wudi's forces defeated the nomads and annexed their land

❏ Parts of Korea and SE Asia came under Han control

China: Economic Developments and Social Distinctions

- ❑ Thriving urban empire – 30% of people in towns and cities
- ❑ Forbidden City
 - Administrative buildings and houses of aristocrats and scholar gentry surround
- ❑ Canals built/road systems expanded for trade
- ❑ Silk most important export



China: Social Distinctions

Three main social classes:

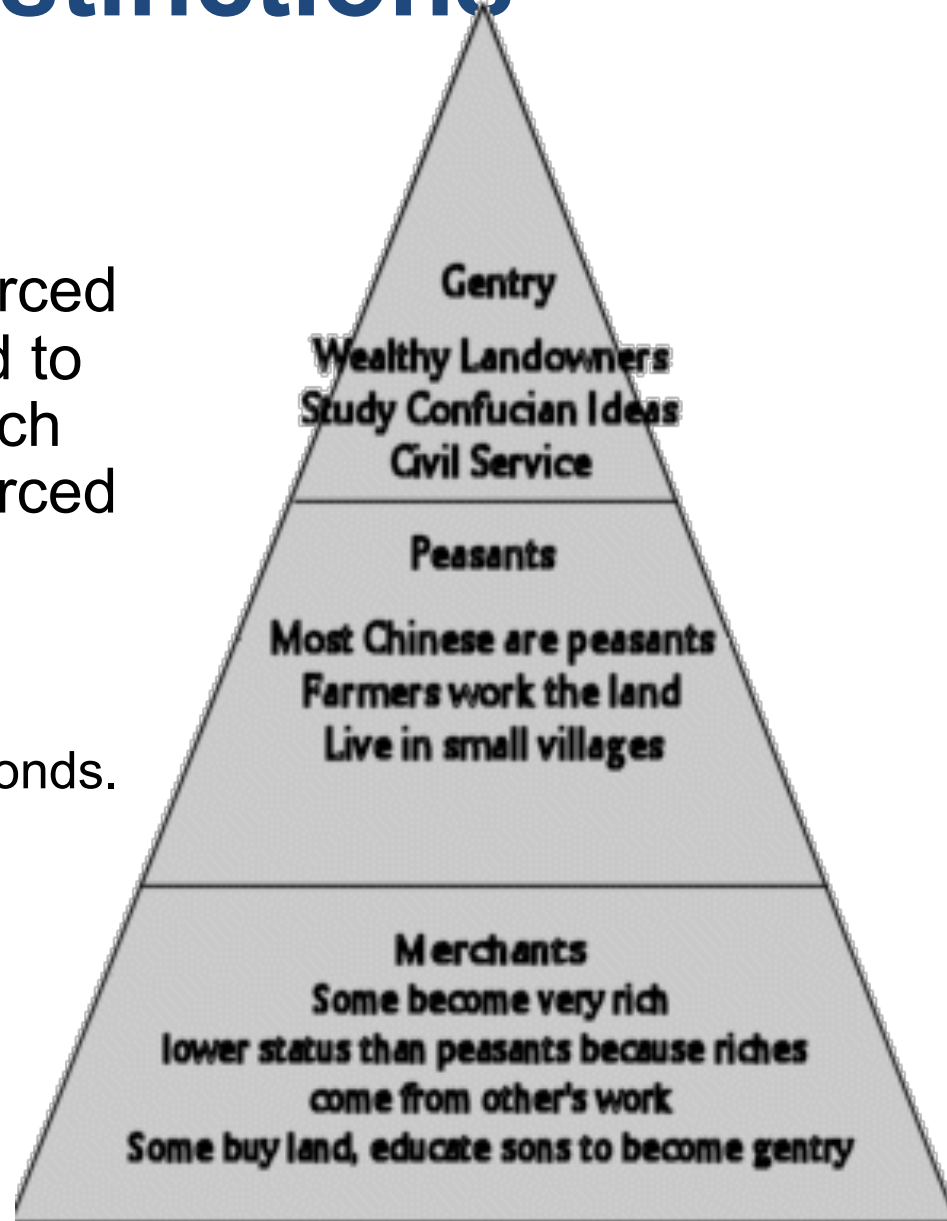
1) Scholar Gentry

2) Peasants

- Most lived well but others forced to work for landlords. All required to spend certain number of days each year on public works; could be forced to join army.

3) The underclass

- Includes many peoples; non-Han Chinese, bandits, beggars, vagabonds.
- Less slavery than in Rome



China: Economic Developments and Social Distinctions

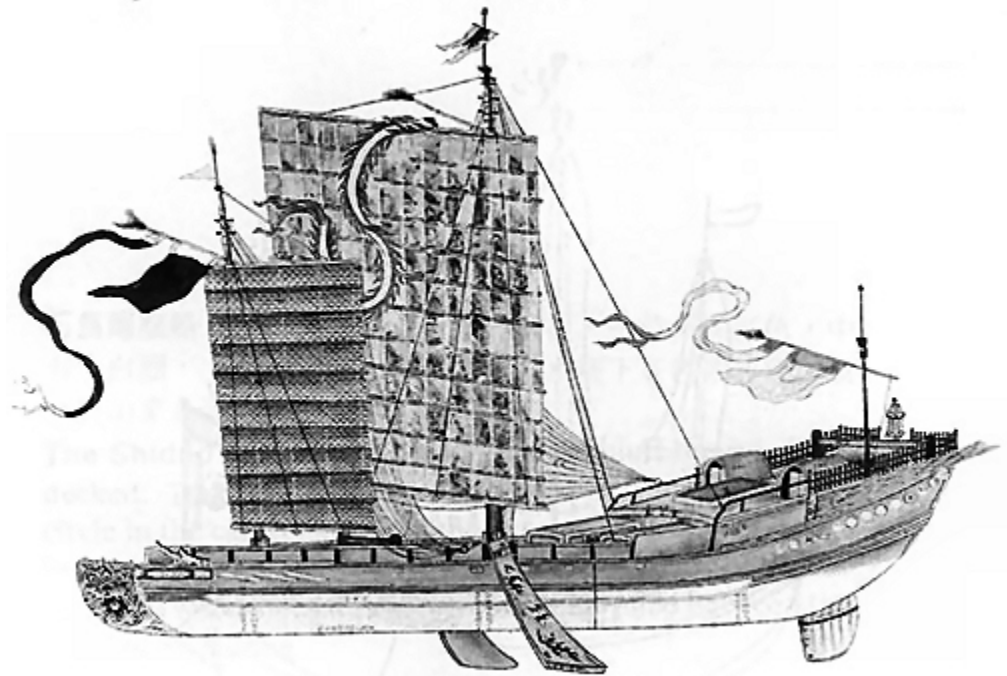
Technology

- Iron Production
- Canals
- Irrigation systems
- Ox-drawn plows,
- Paper manufacturing
- Water-powered mills

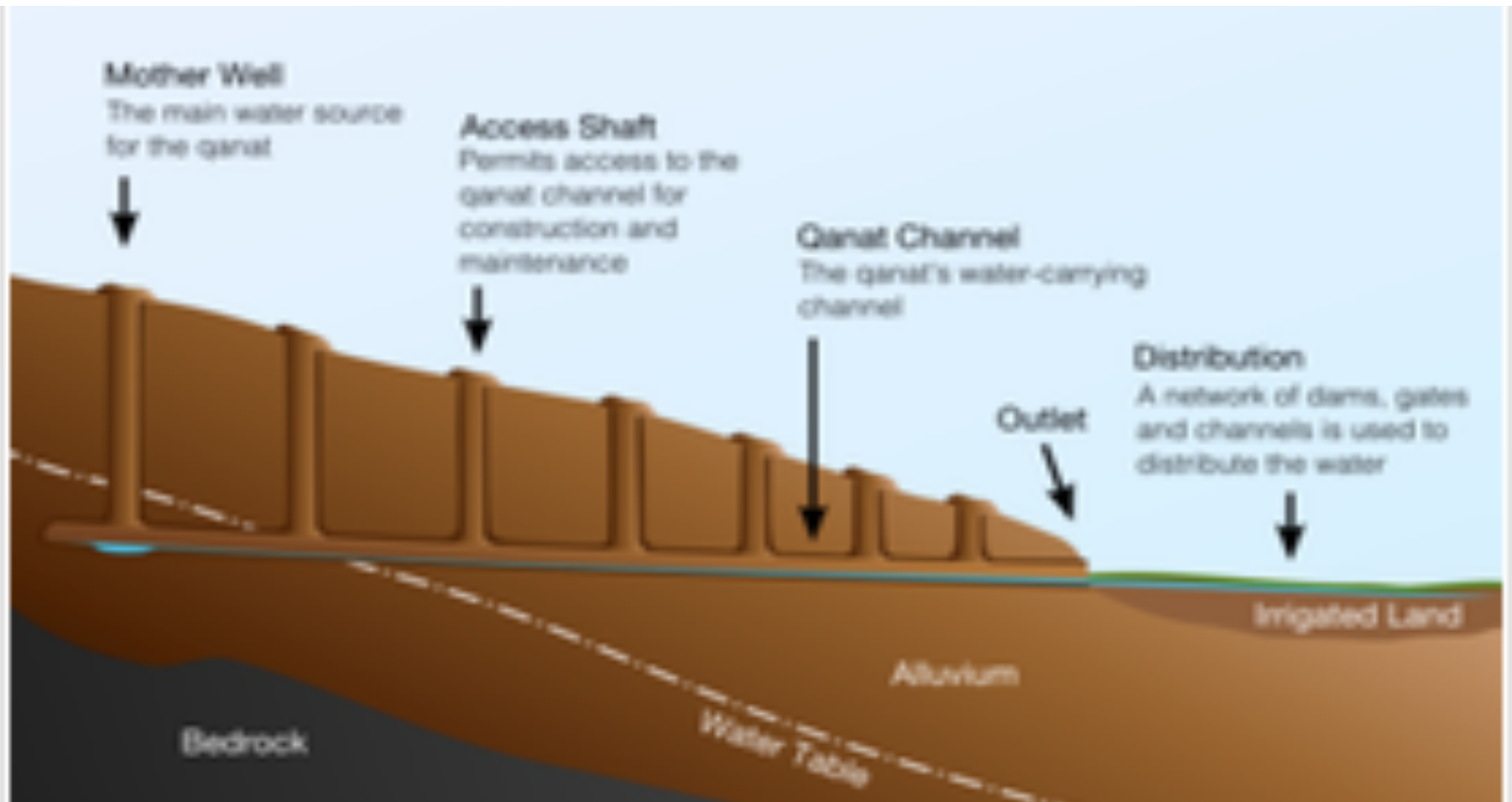
Trade expanded but status of merchants remained low

Patriarchal – arranged marriages. Women subordinate.

- The Chinese invented many new products during the Han dynasty, such as the Ox-drawn plows, waterwheel, the rudder, drill bits, paper.



Chinese Irrigation System



A qanāt (from Arabia) (Iran, Syria and Jordan) is a water management system used to provide a reliable supply of water for human settlements and irrigation in hot, arid and semi-arid climates

China: Han Culture and Science

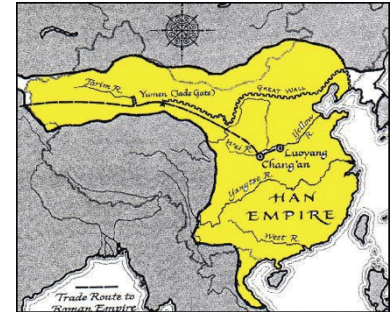
- ❑ Decorative arts – bronze and ceramic figures, bowls, vases, jade and ivory carvings, woven silk screens
- ❑ Calligraphy
- ❑ Historical record keeping important
- ❑ Mathematics, geography, and astronomy valued
- ❑ Acupuncture



China: Decline of the Han

 Lasted for 400 years; in decline the last 200 years

- Nomadic invasions
- Issues defending long borders
- Land distribution problems
- Local nobles gaining power
- Official corruption and inefficiency in government
- Peasant uprisings
- Han suffered the ill effects of the dynastic cycle and a period of chaos ensued after the fall for 135 years.



Achievements of the Han Golden Age

- Trade: Chinese traders were able to sail into the **Indian Ocean**, expanding trade tremendously.
- SILK Road across Asia to Middle East connects China to Persia, India and Rome
- Science: Chemistry, astronomy, seismology,
- Medicine: Anesthetics, herbal remedies, acupuncture
- Technology: manufacture paper, rudder system, stirrups, wheelbarrows, suspension bridges, fishing reels
- The Arts: Temples, Palaces, jade and ivory carvings

Trade Routes of the Ancient

